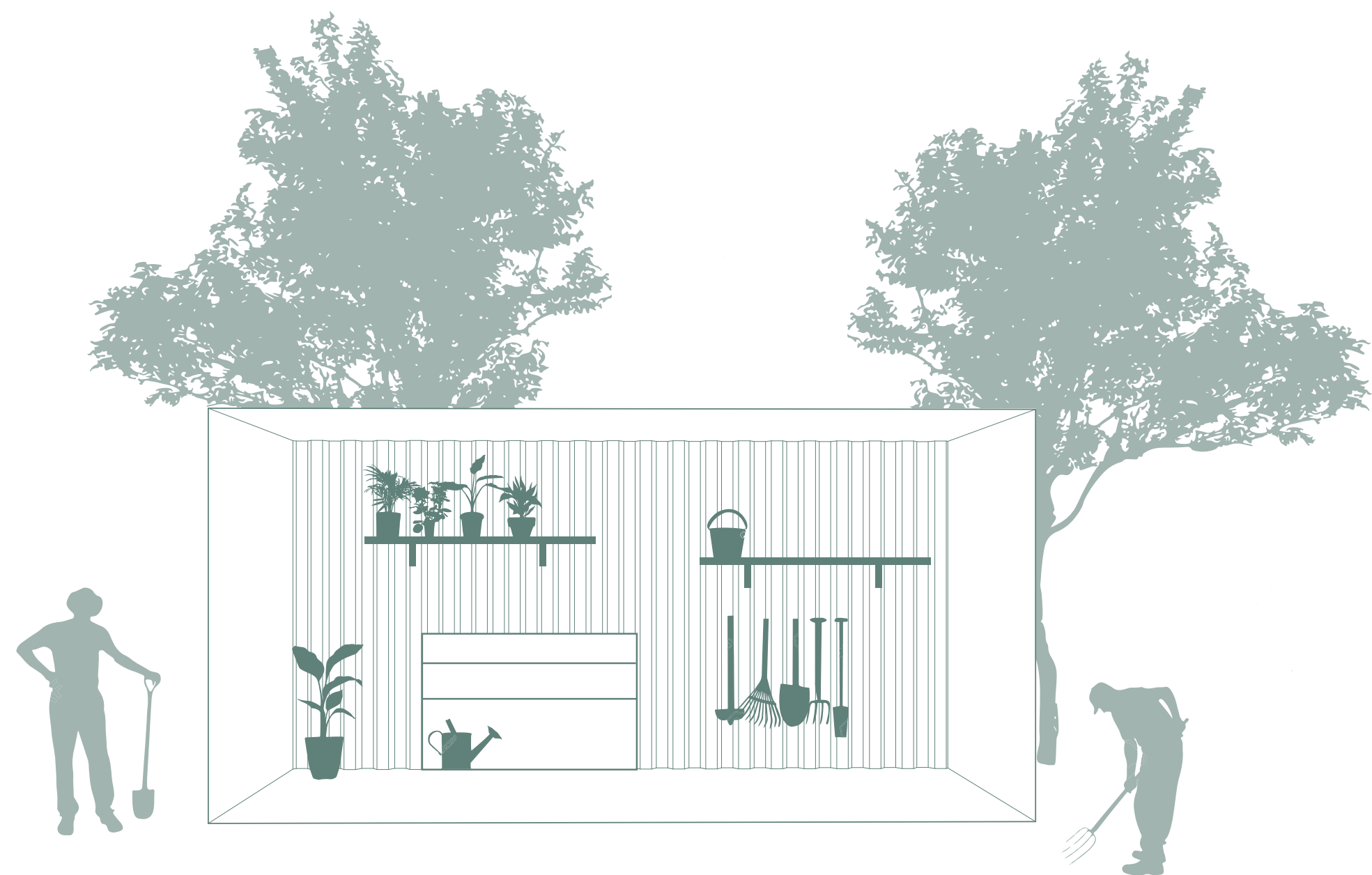


MIX & LEARN

Social Inequality in the City, Diversity and Design
Group: 5
07/04/22



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I . I N T R O D U C T I O N

In the previous years, the Municipality of The Hague and the housing association Staedion have developed plans to improve neighbourhoods in The Hague Southwest. One of the focus areas are the neighbourhoods Dreven, De Gaarden en Zichten. These areas in The Hague face many problems such as high poverty and unemployment rates, loneliness and availability of affordable housing (Gemeente Den Haag, 2020; Oorschot, 2019). This also has effects on the psychical and mental health of residents. To tackle these issues, Staedion and the Municipality have launched a Regeneration Project where old dwellings will be demolished and new ones will be built by project developer Heijmans. Improvement of the physical environment in the neighbourhoods is not the only investment. There is also funding available to help foster the community, implement health-related projects and help people to find work (Gemeente Den Haag, 2020; Oorschot, 2019).

For the neighbourhood De Gaarden, Staedion and the Municipality have asked us to develop a meeting place during the renovation project. In our talks with residents we noticed that there is a lack of social cohesion in De Gaarden. The aims of the regeneration project already facilitate this with the residents being given the opportunity and have the means to participate in their community.

Our proposals for the meeting places in De Gaarden will make an important contribution to the social cohesion. We want to create three physical meeting places and one digital meeting environment. In these places, there is an emphasis to connect these different cultures and generations living in De Gaarden. Activities that occur in these places encourage contact between those different generations and cultures so that they can learn from each other and understand one another better. Here, it is especially important to stress that participation from the residents is essential, to feel that this is really intended for the neighbourhood (Camina & Woods, 2009; Mugnano & Palvarini, 2013). This will

be facilitated in a careful way by creating a neighbourhood identity through street art. To kickstart and support these activities and places, funding and other assistance is needed from the Municipality and Staedion. We acknowledge that it is impossible to incorporate everyone at every time in these activities and meeting places due to a wide array of factors. It is important that there is a balance between the help provided between the Municipality and Staedion and the participation and involvement of the residents.

In this report, the issues of De Gaarden, the implementation of our meeting places and our justifications will be elaborated on extensively. We have gathered information from policy documents, talks with residents, observations of the neighbourhood and academic literature. We will first elaborate on how we approached all the information gathering and what implication this has had for our proposals. Secondly, we will summarise what issues we want to address and how we formulated these problems. Thirdly, we have developed a clear management program on how we are going to implement our proposals and the interventions made will be outlined in detail. Finally, we will come to a conclusion where we will discuss possible problems and prioritise parts of our proposals. In sum, a reflection of the lessons learned while developing the project will be discussed.

I I . A P P R O A C H

Residents have expressed their unhappiness with the lack of inclusion and further imposition of the regeneration project on their livelihoods in De Gaarden. Taking this into account, if we are to implement an intervention in collaboration with the very stakeholders that have left a negative sentiment within the community, we need to ensure our approach considers their (the stakeholders') concerns and wishes. In other words, it needs to be well thought out and researched. Perceptions from both the researcher and the researched influence the process and therefore need to be taken into account, understood and backed up by evidence (Carmona et al., 2008). Therefore, before implementing and superimposing something new into the neighbourhood, the site needed to be observed and understood from the perspective of the residents first and foremost, but also from literature and sources which speak to this very situation that is not unique to this case alone.

The aim of our research and intervention is to find and/or create spaces where the residents of De Gaarden can not only be informed about the progress of the neighbourhood renewal project, but also to foster new social contacts and cohesion between the residents themselves. This was taken into account in our preparation for what to observe and what to ask during the fieldwork period (see appendix 1). A gauging of the different stakeholders was carried out from both the reality on the ground and the intentions on paper, because what is said on official documents is not always reflected in what is done. In order to counteract how upset residents feel about the renewal project and lack of communication, Staedion intends to implement a meeting place intervention that brings together the residents and other actors. Interviews took the opinions of the residents into account but not only of the ideas that we were proposing; any additional points of conversation were taken as the wants and needs of the inhabitants over the ideas of the intervention we were trying to implement. Around thirteen interviews were conducted by ringing the

doorbells of the residents and starting a conversation with some pre-planned questions (see appendix 1). However, this did not stop here. There were various natural encounters where interviews were conducted on the street.

Carmona et al. (2008, p. 7) put forward that empirical evidence has been vital in understanding the effects of public space on human health and the social, environmental and economical aspects which govern our lives. We needed to be informed of the contextual situation not only in De Gaarden but at different levels (i.e. local, regional, and macro level). By doing so, you get a better understanding of the pre-existing structures that have led to and reproduce the current circumstances, as well as how we can work within them. To do this, existing data sources such as policy briefs, municipal and government documents and social urban design literature was consulted. Additionally, consultation with literature was used to make up for areas that could not be covered during the short fieldwork period. The feelings ourselves as observers and our objective (visible) observations during the observation activity allowed for a more thoughtful approach. For instance, while an area of greenery remains unused to the eye, it is like that due to the preference of the community to preserve a space that felt like peace and openness. During this time, we took some notes and documented sections of the neighbourhood through photographs. In doing so, we were able to later use satellite imagery to get a better understanding of the physical structure of De Gaarden.

Lastly, conversations within our design game team brought together our different personal, as well as study, backgrounds to approach the task at hand more holistically. This was reflexively viewed as a mini-simulation of what we intend as an outcome of our intervention, or solution to the problem. That is, better collaboration within the different and diverse layers of society as well as greater social participation and cohesion in the

neighbourhood. The aforementioned methods were needed to achieve a well-rounded picture of the neighbourhood and the people within it. Without it, we would be running the risk of imposing an initiative that, at the very least, is not utilised and, in the extreme, causes further harm. Nonetheless, the insightfulness and eagerness found through the application of our methodologies informed our final interventions and will be further elaborated on below.

I I I . D E G A A R D E N

The meeting places should be based on the goals, preferences, wishes and desires of Staedion, Heijmans, The Hague municipality and most importantly – the residents. For this reason, we looked into Staedion, Heijmans and The Hague municipale reports about their plans and goals which were based on the residents' opinions. Also, we did our own fieldwork by observing the neighbourhood and conducting short interviews with the neighbourhood's residents.

III.I DEVELOPMENTS IN THE AREA

The current districts of Dreven-Gaarden-Zichten consist of monotonous networks of long traffic lines and green structures as seen in figure 1. However, in many locations, the green structure corresponds with traffic arteries or private activities such as sports fields and allotments, implying that the greenery has limited access and minimal utility for residents (Gemeente Den Haag, 2020). The developments will transform this into 'long avenues' and busy 'city streets' with amenities that will open up the neighbourhoods. The open parcelling of land in the De Gaarden neighbourhood will be changed into two enormous building blocks made of various residential buildings, as seen in figure 2.

Furthermore, the current 339 social housing units will be replaced with 442 social housing units and 441 market housing units taking their place (Oorschot, 2020). The last development covers the statement of Staedion and Heijmans to allow all the people who currently live in the neighbourhood to retain their place. Therefore, the choice is made to bring about renewal through more intensive use of spaces. This effort to improve the physical quality of the buildings and their environment is one of the two main types of

regeneration policies. Generally, this kind of policy will lead to a change in the composition of a neighbourhood's population. This is also the case for Dreven-Gaarden-Zichten because market housing units will be added to the existing social housing. However, it guarantees that current residents will hold their place but general displacement is also inevitable with this regeneration policy (Kleinhaus, 2012).

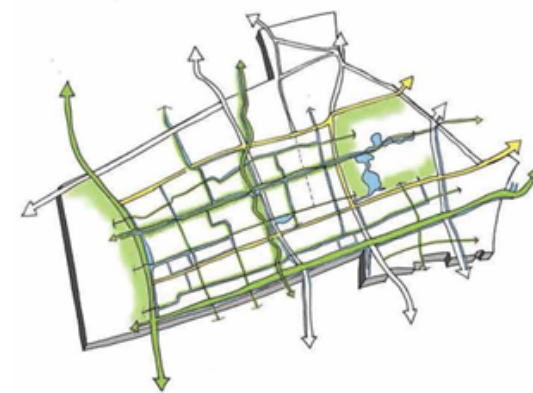


Figure 1. Green structures in Den Haag Southwest

In addition, there has been a shift in understanding about how to approach these areas' growth. Previously, densification meant primarily maintaining quality. However, this goal has shifted to focusing on elevating and enlarging existing residential buildings as seen in figure 2. They concentrate on redefining the term "green" when it comes to greening. This entails assigning residents responsibility for certain areas of greenery (Oorschot, 2020). This ownership is encouraged through the new design: the open parcelling of land is discontinued in the Gaarden. The parcel has been simplified to two mostly closed building blocks. As a result, the line between public, private, and collective is clarified. Furthermore, you foster greater communal ownership as well as a sense of community and social cohesiveness (Gemeente Den Haag, 2020). This community-building is especially

important in going forward. As already mentioned, the concept of placemaking will be an excellent way to achieve this. To further enhance this and make sure our meeting place will also be felt as part of the community, we will need to exercise tactical urbanism. This term encompasses that changes in a neighbourhood should be taken phase by phase, with the focus on local problems and local solutions in the short term and will lead to high rewards and increased social capital (Lydon, Bartman, Woudstra & Kwaharзад, 2012).

So to conclude, there is a focus on housing, green and amenities. This shows that the goals and approach of Staedion and Heijmans align with placemaking principles for transforming public spaces into vibrant community places. One of the placemaking principles is to create a place, not a design. The place should have a strong sense of community and there should be a use of a place in the form of activities, for example, that collectively enhance each other and not just exist solely next to each other (Project for Public Spaces, 2018). This is what Staedion and Heijmans strive to accomplish by opening up the neighbourhoods and ensuring

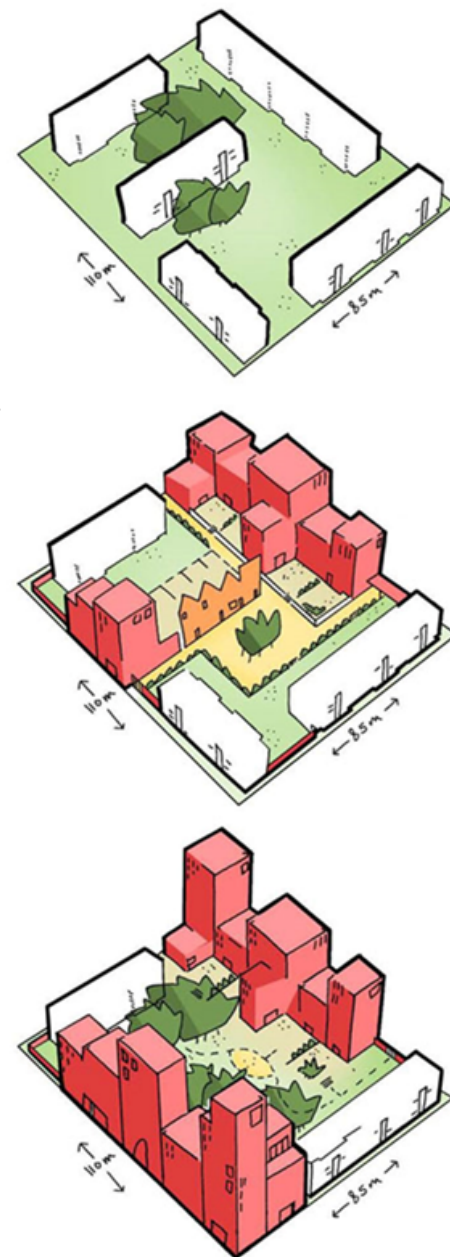


Figure 2. Plans for growth in Den Haag Southwest

that the neighbourhood is more cohesive (Oorschot, 2020). Another placemaking principle is to have a vision, and the vision of Staedion and Heijmans is to make the districts of Dreven, Gaarden, and Zichten 'a better and more beautiful neighbourhood' (Project for Public Spaces, 2018; Gemeente Den Haag, 2022). Also, short-term improvement that can be tested and refined is a placemaking principle. Our proposal aims to provide these short-term improvements in the form of meeting places. In this process, we want to build on the goals and approach of Staedion and Heijmans and the placemaking principles through the implementation of our interventions (Project for Public Spaces, 2018).



Figure 3. Sketch of the closed building blocks

III.II GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

During our observations in De Gaarden, we observed that the neighbourhood is full of peace and life. There is art, greenery and active pockets of people of all ages, from children coming home from school to a group of elderly friends meeting at a park bench. When we took a closer look at the structures and buildings, we could see, from a spatial point of view, a slight disparity between the structures or buildings. Furthermore, when we were walking through the neighbourhood, we spotted many colourful murals. This brightened up the buildings (see figure 4). It would be great if we could have such a painting or decorations of the same artist included in our idea. These are already familiar to the residents, so this would create a connection between our meeting places and the neighbourhood. Art is a key part of the culture of a place like a neighbourhood. Especially for more unstable neighbourhoods due to real estate market forces, artists connected to the neighbourhood have immense power to offer tools of resilience. Thereby, focusing not only on placemaking but also “placekeeping” in the communities of the neighbourhood is reinforced. Through art in a place, a sense of community can be created and the community that has been alive and vital can be maintained (Regan, 2021).

At the end of our observation in the neighbourhood, we heard residents pointing to one sole place that they consider the space of contact with others who live in the neighbourhood – the main shopping area. This shopping area lies just outside the boundary of De Gaarden. The shops vary from a supermarket to a drugstore and some other small local shops. The neighbourhood is mostly made up of residences with some businesses, schools, places of worship and very few social spaces. This lack of social places shows a great opportunity to create such a place for the neighbourhood. Social meeting places provide opportunities for neighbours to get to know each other, interact pleasantly with each other and help each other. These experiences reinforce the connections between

residents. Subsequently, people who experience more connection in their neighbourhood are happier (STEBRU, n.d.). In particular, places to get a drink or coffee are missing in the area. Hence, we identified a need to include a popup café in our idea.

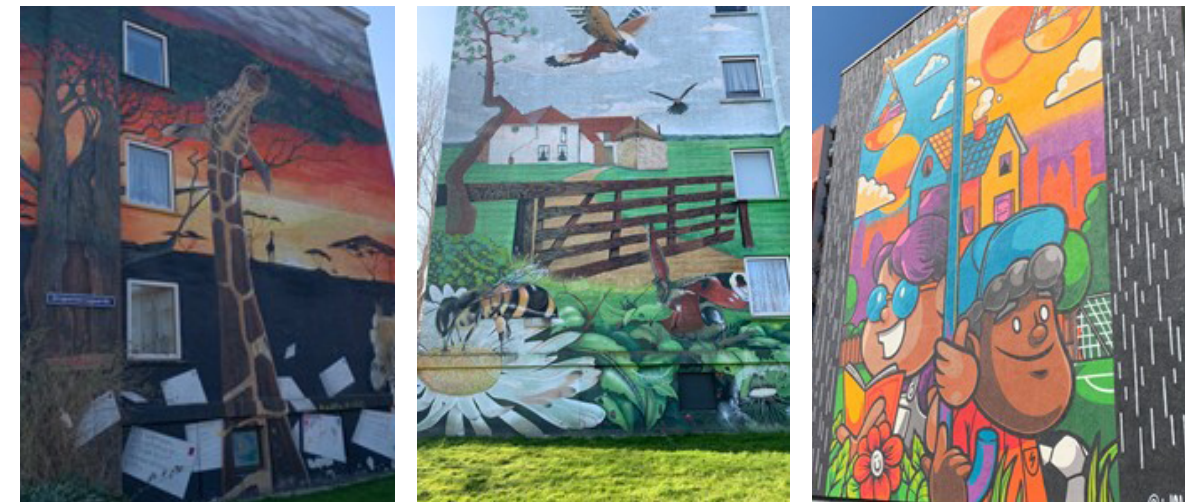
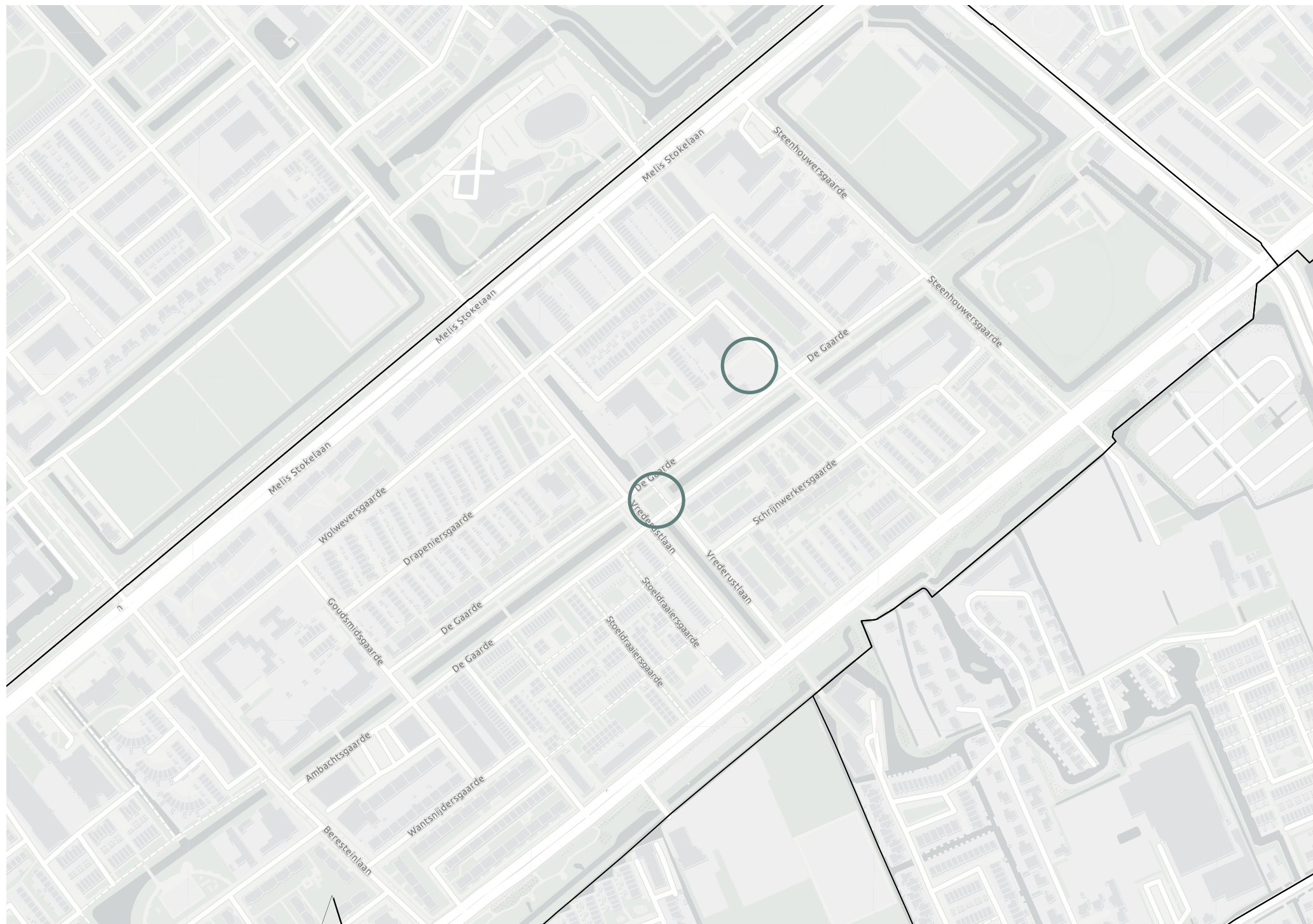


Figure 4. Murals in De Gaarden

L O C A T I O N S



III.II.I LOCATION 1

We found two spaces which we ought to be suited for our idea. The first one is an open field in front of the mosque and church. The place is around 19 metres by 23 metres and its location is at the corner of De Gaarde and Vrederustlaan (see figure 5 and 6). While we were in the neighbourhood, we made some observations about the place. The place has one park bench that can seat about 8-10 people. There is another bench close by that can seat about 4-5 people. We further saw that there are waste bins for rubbish and quite a big bread recycling bin. Next to the church there is a playground, basketball field and a skatepark. There are enough parking spots for cars and bicycles in the streets. We came up with the idea of asking the owners of the mosque and church if it is possible to use their bathroom facilities.

A possible obstacle could be that there is a manhole in the middle of the field and two electric/power boxes. Also, since the place is one of the very few open green spaces, some residents might think it is a shame to install a social meeting place in that specific area. This can be tackled by implementing a smaller, very mobile intervention.



Figure 5. Green space near the mosque and the church

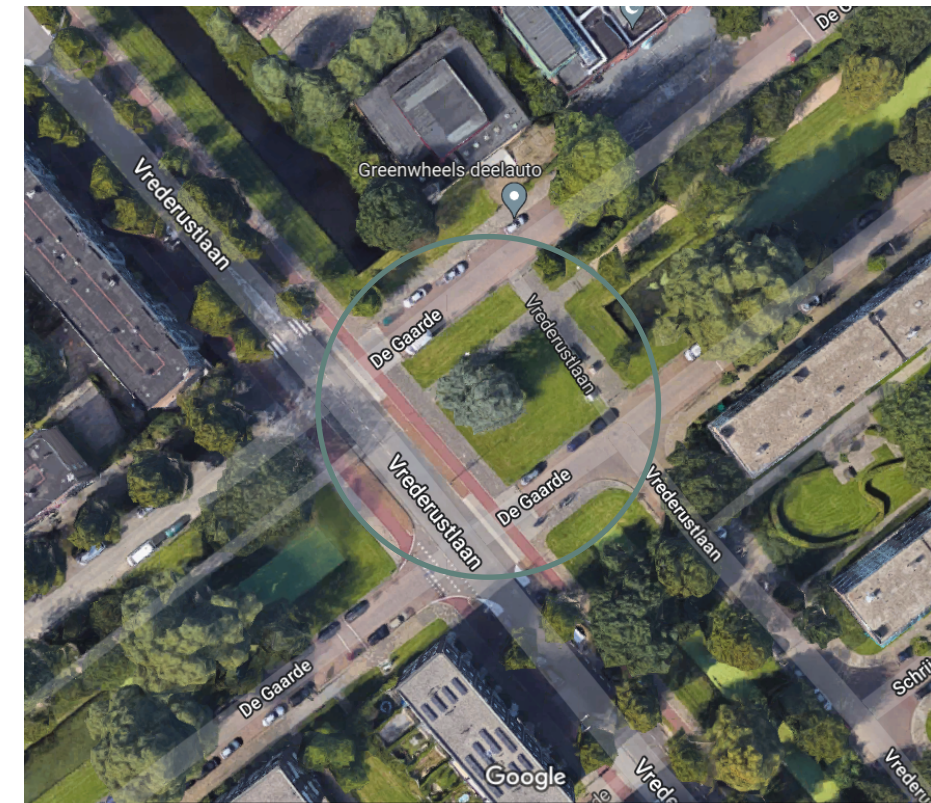


Figure 6. Green space near the mosque and the church

III.II.II LOCATION 2

The second place is an unused space under trees near a school. The place is around 27 metres by 35 metres and the location of this place is at the corner of De Gaarde and Zwaardvegersgaarde (see figure 7). We also made some observations about this place. This area does not have any park benches as close as the previous area. There is one nearby that can seat between 8-10 people. We further saw that the entire field is surrounded by streetlights. The large trees in the field can remain and can perhaps be used to support our structures and/or be used to hang lights. Another possible idea could be to use them to hold up a tarp or tent roof cover. This area is just like the other area, close to the playground and skatepark. For this place, there is also enough parking spots for cars and bicycles in the streets. There is a school behind this field and there are businesses to the side of it. This provides the opportunity to see whether we can use their bathroom facilities.

A possible obstacle could be that this piece of land may be private property, since the area is fenced. Also, the field would need to be cleared of dead vegetation. Besides, the fact that there is a school behind the field and businesses to the side, means that there may be an issue in terms of noise. So, we may have to think about the time our space will be open to the public. An idea would be to open our social meeting place after working and school hours around 16:00 or 17:00.

On the basis of the observations and the 'buurtbakkie activity', we found these two places to be suitable for our interventions. We added a third location through conducting desk research.



Figure 7. Green space near skate park

III.III PREFERENCES OF RESIDENTS

In addition to the observations, short interviews with residents were conducted. During these interviews, the majority of the residents that we talked to did acknowledge that there is no meeting place in the neighbourhood where different generations can meet each other. It was also mentioned that this will not only be good for more contact between generations but also for more and better contact between different cultures and backgrounds in the neighbourhood. Dutch-origin residents had the experience that the neighbourhood had dramatically changed in the last decades, partly by the settling of residents with different cultures. They felt that the social cohesiveness in the neighbourhood dramatically worsened.

In relation to this, we noticed that while there are many different people living in the neighbourhood, it is still quite separated (see also Figure 8). Most residents only have social contacts in the same street, flat or 'block'. On the question if this was a problem, mixed answers were given. Some thought it would be good to get in touch with the whole neighbourhood while others stated that the

present situation was also fine.

Additionally, some residents mentioned that there was a neighbourhood-centre, but most people were not active in that. The activities that were organised there were primarily for children and people in their 20's. It was clear that this was not a meeting place that was used by elderly, teenagers and middle-aged people. Above that, the centre was not at a central place, which is especially a problem for elderly residents. It was stressed that a future meeting place should be in the centre of the neighbourhood, easily accessible and if possible, at a permanent place. For the teenagers, it was suggested that there should be some

sports facilities and the more middle-aged and elderly saw an opportunity in cooking activities or gardening.

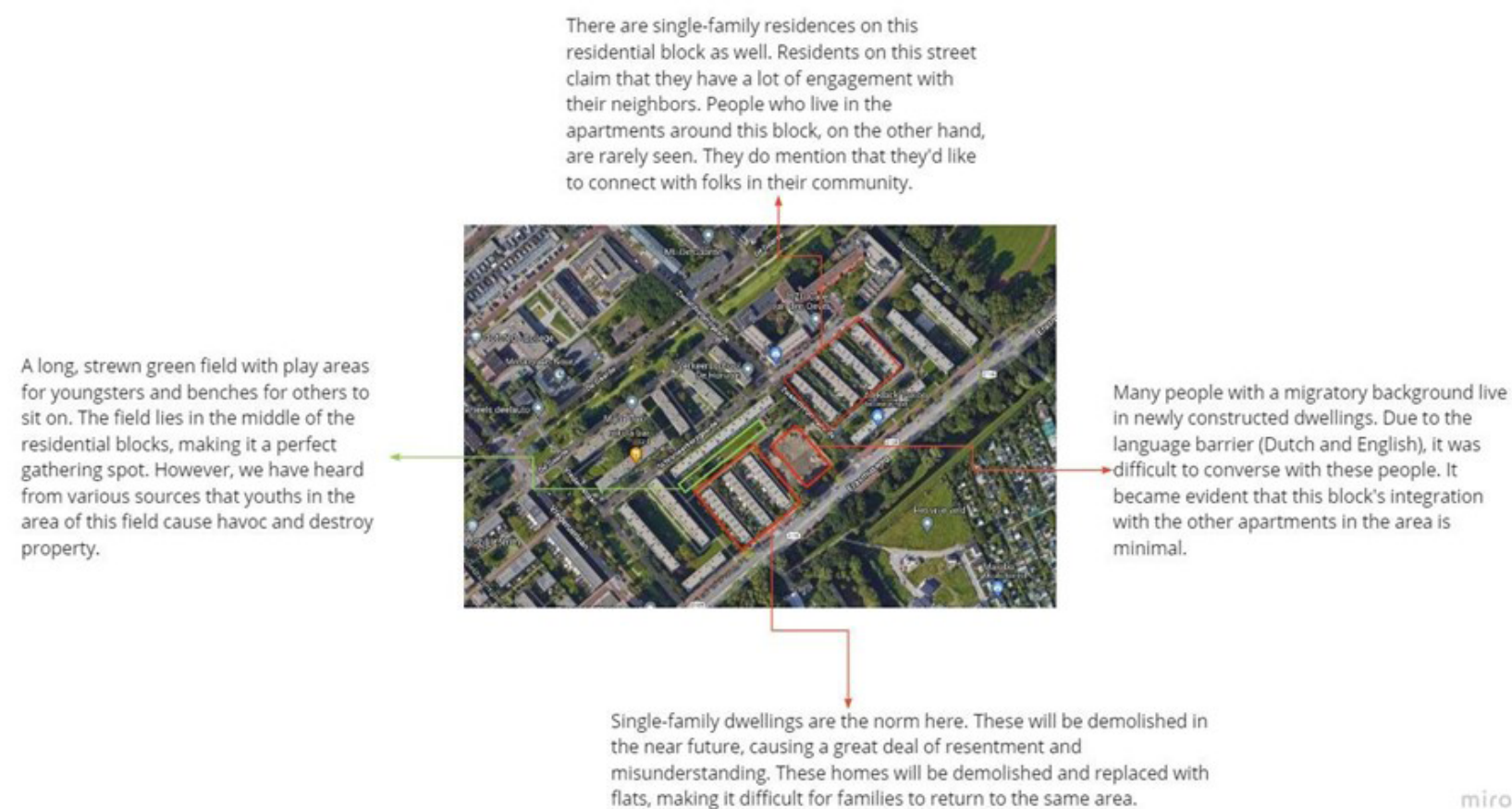


Figure 8. Characteristics of De Gaarden, derived from talks with the residents.

III.IV GOALS OF OUR PROPOSALS

The main goal of our project is to create places where people from different cultures, generations and social backgrounds can meet each other, understand one another, and learn new skills in order to improve social cohesion. As shown in Figure 1 (Appendix 2), De Gaarden is an ethnically diverse neighbourhood. A majority of the residences have a non-western migration background. Many social scientists have stated that high levels of ethnic diversity often lead to low levels of social cohesion (Tasan-kok et al., 2013, pp. 49-50).

However, it has been shown that the mixing of ethnicities and cultures can also have positive outcomes, but under certain conditions. First, when mixing different ethnicities and cultures, it is important to also invest in the physical and social environment. Secondly, besides increasing the quality of dwellings and the environment, shaping the area in a way that informal interaction can occur is also important (Tasan-kok et al., 2013, pp. 51-52). The quality of the dwellings and environment is envisioned by the Urban Regeneration in Den Haag Southwest (Gemeente Den Haag, 2020). Re-shaping the environment to promote informal interactions is also part of the plan, but our proposals for the meeting places will also facilitate this.

As we already noticed in the observations, there is a substantial amount of art in the neighbourhood. We want to include this characteristic of the neighbourhood in our meeting places as well. The containers, tram and popup café will be covered in the same kind of art that is already present. Above that, we want to create an art route towards and between the meeting places, so it will feel connected in the neighbourhood, using art pieces from the neighbourhood, something similar to what Amsterdam¹ does yearly with its Light Festival. Thus, it has been proven that public art has a positive influence on community identity. To acknowledge that the neighbourhood is culturally diverse, the

different perspectives of what and whose arts fit in the area should be taken into account. In the end, this can lead to public art that is created by and for the members of the diverse community (Hadley, 2013). This is related to placemaking. With the creation of the art by and for the community, the residents will have a stronger connection to the neighbourhood (Project for Public Spaces, 2018).

Besides improvement of physical spaces, investment in the community is also crucial. Camina and Wood (2009) state that if residents are provided with help in organising activities, this can contribute significantly to the social cohesion. Another case study (Mugnano & Palvarini, 2013) showed that initiatives that stimulate residents to participate also have a positive effect on social cohesion. We strongly encourage Staedion, the Municipality and local non-governmental organisations to ensure that funds and facilities are in place to support our proposals as elaborated in the policy programme theory. We have to be wary that there is a danger in that the active residents form a homogenous group, resulting in other groups then feeling that they do not fit in or have not been included.

The neighbourhood is not only diverse in an ethical sense, but there are also many different generations living in De Gaarden. From the observations and Figure 1 (Appendix 2), we noticed that there were a lot of children in the neighbourhood. While there are significantly less elderly (ages 65+) than children and youngsters (0-25) (see also Figure 2, Appendix 2), the elderly are still an important part of the neighbourhood because there are small concentrations of them. One of them is the nursing home, in the north of the neighbourhood.

Hence, our proposal aims to also include and facilitate the meeting of elderly and other generations, especially together with children and youngsters. This has been

¹ <https://amsterdamlightfestival.com/en>

inspired by instances in the Netherlands, UK, US, Japan and Australia, where there are examples of elderly in care facilities who spend time with nursery children and students who live in nursing homes, thus bridging the divide between generations (Jones, 2017; Harris, 2016). A literature review on these 'intergenerational interactions' remarked that there are positive outcomes such as reduced stereotypical-thinking and increased social connectedness (Knight et al., 2014). Of course, when doing this, there is the danger of generational conflicts. All things considered, the take-away should be that elderly and young people, through their contacts, both need to be actively involved in order to learn from each other

I V . M I X & L E A R N

This chapter will present the design proposal: Mix and Learn. First of all, a stakeholder analysis is explained and later followed by the design which is divided into four locations where each location has an attached justification, activities/interventions and design. Lastly, the chapter will elaborate on the management strategy of the Mix and Learn proposal.

IV.I STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

The area is known for its diversity and multicultural background. Therefore, there are many different interests and power relations present. Here, the importance of executing a stakeholders analysis is highlighted and followed by a description of the key stakeholders, their interests and power abilities. The section will conclude with an extension of the stakeholder analysis of a desired stakeholder map for our design proposal.

IV.I.I CURRENT STAKEHOLDERS

Addressing the need for accessible meeting places concerns various stakeholders, especially when this need has arisen in conjunction with another project that is currently in place as a phased renewal of the district. However, here, a stakeholder analysis will be provided in terms of the interests and power relations with regards to the creation of a meeting place. The notion of power is important. It can mean and influence many things in terms of decision-making and access to funding and resources. Galvani and Pirazzoli (2013, p. 109, 111) state that “[p]ower can build space to include into it a whole community” and “it is commonly assumed that ‘when space feels familiar to us, it becomes place’”, with place giving a person a sense of identity and people giving meaning to a landscape. Power tends to lean towards negative connotations in that it is something that constrains, controls

and determines. In the case of the renewal project, the physical and social structures are already predetermined to change through the municipality and Staedion. However, a meeting space (our project) can shift the power relations into participatory planning which sees power as “a productive process of new forms of behaviour in social relations” , having the interests of those affected at the fore and their participation throughout the planning and implementation process (Foucault, 1978; 1980, as cited in Boanca, 2012, p. 21).

We can give back a space to the community where they can exercise their agency again. However, this comes with realising that they have their own self-interests and power that can affect the space, which therefore calls for a stakeholder mapping of such relations. LearnLoads (2015) points out that such a stakeholder map depends on the understanding of the person (in this case, people) who drew it and that “circumstances change, so it may be that the map does not actually reflect current realities” and will often change. Nonetheless, a stakeholder analysis is a key tool when implementing such a project. The stakeholder analysis (figure 9) shows an overview of the actors at different levels: neighbourhood, local (municipal), regional (South-Holland), national (The Netherlands) and continental (Europe) and how there is an interplay of their interests and power relations.

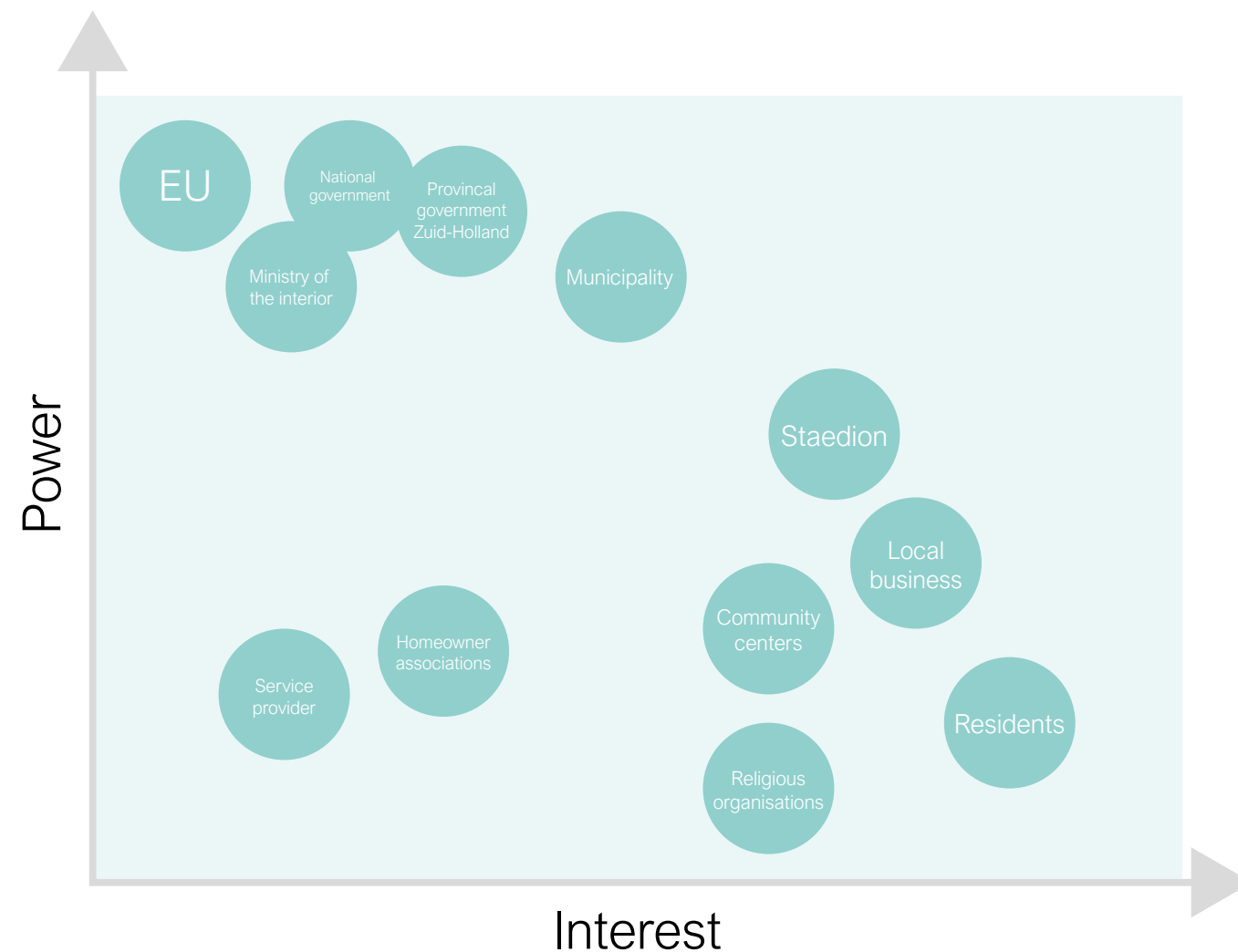


Figure 9. Stakeholder map of current stakeholders

High-interest stakeholders

The actors at the neighbourhood level are, first of all, the residents of the neighbourhood De Gaarden for which the meeting places will be designed. We consider the people of the neighbourhood to be the group who have the most interest in the new development, compared to the other stakeholders since they are the group who are actually going to use the public spaces. Despite having the biggest interest in district initiatives, this group has very little say or influence as visible in figure 9. One probable explanation is that many diverse people from various backgrounds live in the same neighbourhood. This can result in a language barrier. When people do not comprehend each other's difficulties, words, or concepts, it can lead to a figurative language gap. Residents who are unfamiliar with this use of the language may feel excluded (Glicken, 2000).

Religious leaders of the Mosque An-Nour and the Church Gemeente van Christus Den Haag/Rotterdam may be involved and exercise power in a sense that attending residents tend to have a greater sense of trust for religious leaders and look to them for guidance. A similar role as the religious organisations is the community centre. They also facilitate a place where people can meet and gather. Furthermore, they both have the resources to reach quite a great range of people and therefore, we see them as a potential partner to help inform local residents about certain interventions. However, both of these stakeholders have limited influence over the neighbourhood decisions.

Other stakeholders are the local businesses in the neighbourhood such as the small companies located at the Zwaardvegersgaarde, which are considered as businesses with a relatively high interest in the developments in the area. In addition, they may also have a greater stake in new initiatives organised in order to promote their business or how it affects their business. The neighbourhood also has their own community officer (Sahin) who works for the area Vrederust (Dreven and De Gaarden) at Beresteinlaan police station. This can be a person with a lot of knowledge about the neighbourhood and its residents because their visibility in the neighbourhood provides contact moments with different kinds of residents.

High-power stakeholders

At the municipal level, Staedion and Heijmans are important stakeholders as the former is the housing corporation which rents 37.000 houses in the Hague and the latter, the project developer who is responsible for the plans for the restructuring of De Gaarden (Staedion, 2020). This means that both Staedion and Heijmans have a strong interest and an above average interest in our meeting places as they are in power to develop the neighbourhood, with our meeting places being an opportunity to contribute to that. The municipality of the Hague closely works together with Staedion and Heijmans, and is the actor with the most interest among the most powerful actors. They implement national policy and strategy on environmental management. The municipalities in the Netherlands prepare local regulations and have the legal and financial means to implement and enforce decisions and regulations (Government of the Netherlands, n.d.). In the case of De Gaarden, they, together with Staedion and Heijmans, have formulated a Memorandum of Starting Points for the area. Also, service providers are an actor at the municipal level which should be

taken into consideration. Although they do not have that much power and interest in our meeting places, the meeting places will come in contact with their workfield as waste, for example, will be produced.

At the macro level; regional, national and continental governments have less of an investment but do possess quite a lot of power in terms of decision-making and access to funding and resources. The Dutch government has a well-thought-out system of decision-making in terms of spatial planning. Our project really speaks to the local and municipal level. Funding, therefore, is targeted at these stakeholders but can be requested higher up as they are all interdependent. Nonetheless, changes and regulations at this small, local level have to be made aware at the macro level. Notably, the European Commission may become involved in terms of funding for the renewal and will therefore become a stakeholder (Van der Helm & Kleinhans, 2022).

IV.I.II FUTURE STAKEHOLDERS

In our design, we are striving for a bottom-up approach where local residents will have more power or say in developments about, for instance, the public areas. Furthermore, after our observations and interviews, we created a 'desired' and future stakeholder analysis. In this analysis, some new stakeholders emerge which could be interesting for our design proposal. The field of social companies/enterprises has the potential to be essential to the achievement of our ambitions. They can teach local residents new skills and help them become more self-sufficient. They can also engage and consider organising activities from the angle of doing good for a neighbourhood's environment. As visible in the stakeholder map in figure 10, there is an overarching theme of (possible) partners consisting of the social enterprises, community centres, local business, elderly homes and local schools. These partners have a relative high interest in the new developments, but limited power. What these stakeholders specifically mean for our design is further elaborated in the section of the interventions at our meeting places and at the section of our management strategy.

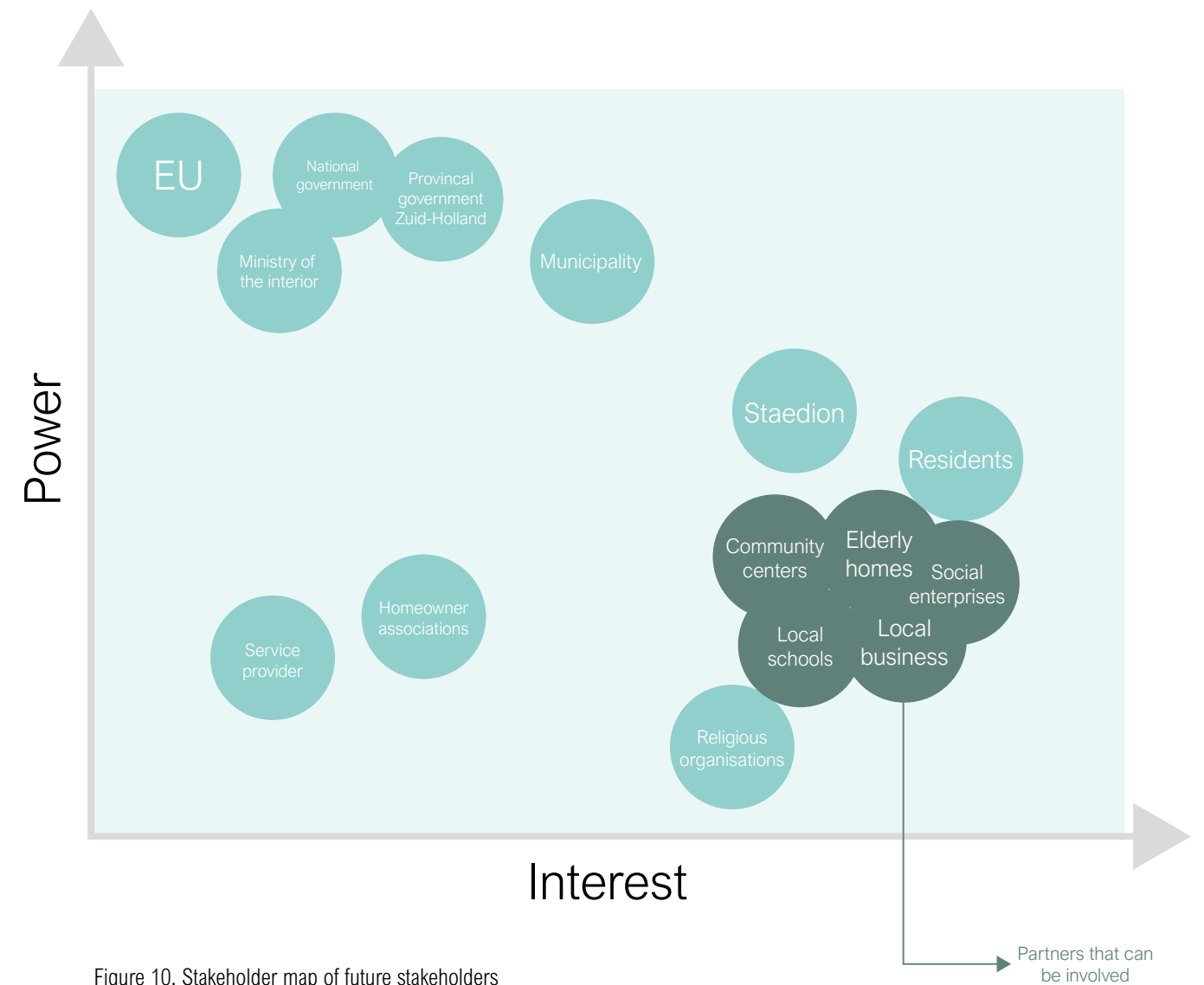


Figure 10. Stakeholder map of future stakeholders

IV.II INTERVENTIONS

In this section the design is explained in terms of justification of locations, interventions on the specific locations and it will be linked to the different defined ages groups.



IV.II.I JUSTIFICATION OF THE LOCATIONS

Place identity

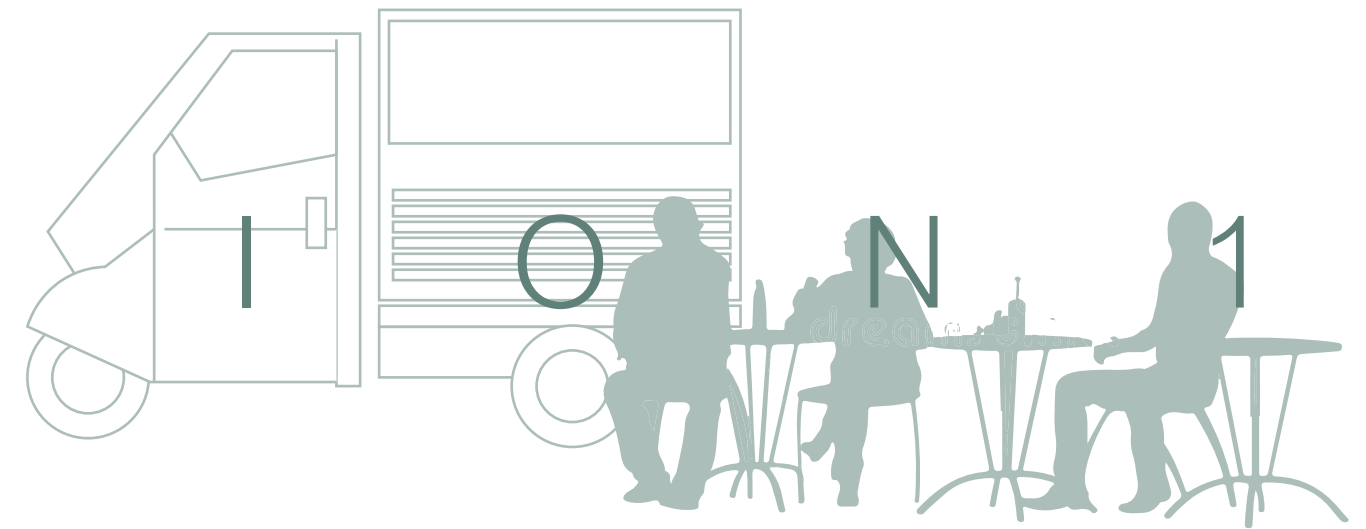
According to the placemaking principle, one should use public space to facilitate connections, and create community destinations that can define a neighbourhood and help create a unique identity. This is why we decided on three different locations that give each surrounding area a unique identity. Giving different places their own identity can lead to more neighbourhood satisfaction and a stronger community feeling (Badenas, 2002). To these three different locations, we assigned different opportunities for the residents to develop a place identity, while also being close enough to the other spaces to connect with the other identities. Moreover, these three locations already have very different characteristics that support the development of the separate identities. The three places are placed in a triangle and are connected with footpaths, in such a way that all places are in a walkable distance from each other. Taking the unique characteristic of the street art that was observed in the area, and strengthening this by creating an art route between the different locations, an overlapping identity is created by which the entire area can identify itself. Furthermore, we suggest a fourth place but within the digital realm to bridge accessibility and time when it is not available for some to be physically present.

LOCATION

The proposal for the open field near the mosque and the church is to transform it from a transferring place into a destination. During the observations, this field appeared to be used mostly for passing through, but was also popular for people to relax in the sun, and there seemed to be an appreciation for the openness of the place. The location is very well accessible, visible from a far distance, consists of green, and is already being appreciated as a space for relaxation. The idea for this location is to keep the space nearly untouched.

As the Project for Public Spaces (PPS) describes, a way to approach placemaking is to use the shared public space and community engagement to truly develop a place based on shared values and social capital (PPS, 2016). As this place is next to two different religious spaces, one could imagine this to either be a factor of conflict or an opportunity to create common ground. According to the Lighter Quicker Cheaper (LQC) (in Wyckoff, 2014; PPS, 2016), many successful developmental projects have come from very flexible and easily changeable projects where elements are both low cost and a low risk because they can adjust according to the community developments.

This location will follow an example in Delft Zuid, where a tuk-tuk collaborated with a nearby café, KopieKoffie, see figure 11. Popup chairs and tables will be placed for people to grab a cup of coffee or something small to eat. As it is in a similar transferring location, people that will naturally pass by will most likely be curious. This will be the home-base of this activity but it will also ideally travel to the two other spaces at least once a week in order to serve a need for a café/vendor there. The off-centre tree can be used to hang lights connected to the mobile café/vendor and serve as an inviting signal to the community. We refer it as a café/vendor because we want it to be flexible enough to cater to the seasons and wants of the community. For instance, during winter, gluhwein and hot



chocolate could be served and during summer, ice cream or coffee could be provided. The mobile café/vendor would essentially be provided by those implementing the intervention but the food and drink being sold is aimed at a partnership with various local businesses in order to foster greater collaboration and entrepreneurship within the neighbourhood. As the tuk-tuk will collaborate with different local entrepreneurs, this will add to the community-led placemaking (PPS, 2016). Moreover, because of its close proximity to the church and the mosque, this could facilitate the use of the bathroom facilities and foster a mix of people from different religious backgrounds. Hopefully, this will result in a less reinforcement of a physical binary that is associated to a physical space (e.g. a church) with a certain type of person (e.g. Christian) while excluding others. Such a notion takes an intersectional approach by acknowledging that we all have different identities and that they need to be acknowledge, especially when certain identities result in discrimination and exclusion (Bastia, 2014).



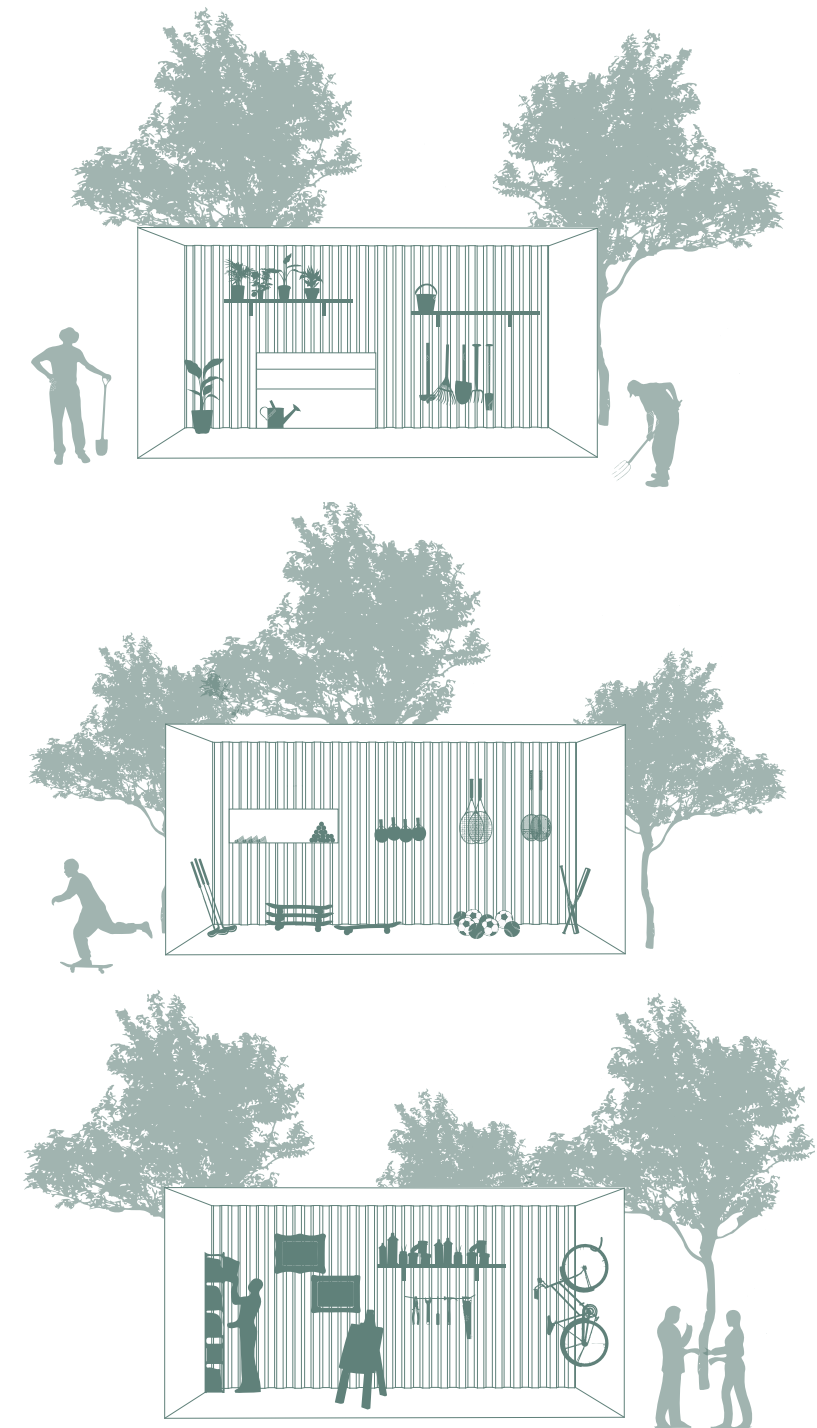
Figure 11. KopieKoffie Delft South

LOCATION 2

This location consists of other principles of the placemaking approach. Just like the first location, it is easily accessible. In addition, this location also consists of a great amount of green as it is filled with beautiful, big trees. This makes for a very different setting from the first location. Research has shown that public green space is linked to social and health benefits that relate to more social interaction and physical activities (Jennings & Bamkole, 2019). To amplify these characteristics, we facilitate more green space in which physical activity can take place for a large age range. For the youngsters, a collaboration with Thuis Op Straat (TOS) will provide skateboards that they can be borrowed to go to the skatepark nearby. TOS lends out sports materials to youngsters that cannot afford them (Thuisopstraat, 2022). For all other ages, but mostly focused on the elderly, there are materials available for gardening. To facilitate the transformation of this location into a unique place even more, there is a container that provides tools for multiple do-it-yourself purposes. They can be used to customise the containers (figure 12), paint, knit, but also fix broken items, build treehouses, repair bikes etc. Additionally, local businesses across the street can be utilised to gain access to public bathroom facilities if need be (Thuis op Straat, 2018).



Figure 12. Example of customised container





LOCATION 3

The third location is placed in the third angle of the triangle. Similar to projects like Gare du Nord in Rotterdam, an old tram will be renovated to be suited as a meeting place and education centre. This location is chosen because it is in close proximity to the nursing home. The goal is to attract all ages. There will be computers and WiFi available for youngsters to make use of for homework if they do not have those available at home. In addition, for the elderly, information events will be organised to help them with understanding digital services, such as WhatsApp, to be able to keep up with the online developments and increase interactions. The tram will be a multi-purpose educational and entertainment centre. This location is also mobile, so it can move to different places for different types of events.

Here, the youth can assist in some volunteer work to help their grandparents, and even parents, on how to use smartphones etc. The space could also be used for language classes as well as cultural sensitivity and diversity workshops.

Furthermore, a want was identified in that the residents quite like watching sport matches together. So, the tram would be equipped with a screen that could be used for that purpose as well as movie nights every once in a while. Nonetheless, because the idea is to have a 'booth-style' interior (see figure 13), the space could also be used for neighbourhood potlucks. Again, once a week, the mobile café/vendor will visit the space to provide food and drink to those using it.

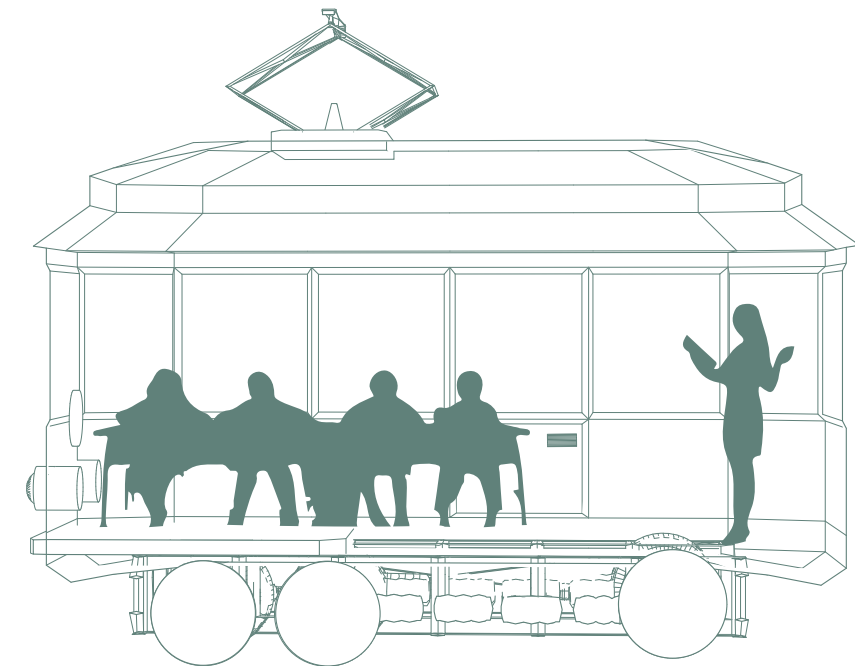


Figure 13. Gare du Nord, Rotterdam



LOCATION

As it is common in De Gaarden for people in the neighbourhood to experience lack of contact with people of other blocks or streets, technology can improve the weakening of these community relationships. Technology used in the right way can bring neighbours together and can help establish trust among people in the community (Sullivan, 2018). It is low-risk, non-invasive, and does not take much time. For the goal of good neighbours, it therefore can be a good start. We would like to print stickers or posters with QR codes that can be found throughout the neighbourhood (especially in the shopping area) and scanned to access these digital spaces

Participation in the form of technology can take place via invitation-only Facebook groups or WhatsApp groups. In these groups, people can share information about activities in the neighbourhood and fix problems in the neighbourhood or help each other out. People can decide for themselves if they only want to join street-level digital communities or at block- or neighbourhood-level (Sullivan, 2018). Besides, people can always decide to leave the group whenever they like to. Connections between residents is the end goal, and technology can be used as a helpful complement to personal interaction. Therefore, the power of technology should be combined with a personal touch, which are the meeting places (Sullivan, 2018).

Linked to these digital communities are a few possible challenges such as the violation of privacy rights by sending photos or personal data of people. Also, for some it can create a feeling of being left out in terms of accessibility. Furthermore, the digital space can be used by people to gossip about each other (The Guardian, 2019). How these challenges can be tackled will be explained in the management section.



IV.II.II MIXING GENERATIONS

Our intervention concerns four spaces within the community; three physically located within the neighbourhood and the last, digital. The justifications for these spaces have been given and the activities have been elaborated on in the previous section. Notably, the ideas are intended to be small-scale but spread throughout the neighbourhood. The three chosen physical spaces are almost connected like a triangle when viewed from above. This will serve as a purpose to link various areas, and therefore various people, within the neighbourhood. One of our main goals is that we want to make sure that the chosen activities can be shared between different generations. Therefore, we created an overview table with our target audiences in relation to the different activities proposed for the three locations (see figure 14).

	Children and youngsters	Adults	Elderly
Location 1 Open field with mobile coffee place	Lemonade or hot chocolate	Cup of coffee and talk with the neighbours, chairs and benches	Cup of coffee and talk with the neighbours, chairs and benches
Location 2 Sheltered park with physical activities	Sports equipment to borrow, gardening, workshop	Gardening, workshop, benches to sit in the green area	Gardening, benches to sit in the green area
Location 3 Mobile educational centre	Homework tutoring, movie nights, sports games	Movie nights, sports games	Movie nights, digital workshops

Figure 14

IV.III STRATEGIC PLAN

To implement our design in the neighbourhood, a strategic management plan is needed. Therefore, in this section we will explain how we will create a sense of ownership, what our management plan is and how it is integrated in the management model.

IV.III.I MANAGEMENT PLAN

Ownership

For the success of our meeting places it is important to give ownership to the people who this project is intended for. Community ownership is necessary because this has multiple benefits as it encourages responsibility and accountability among the community people; promotes cooperation, coordination and collaboration between the stakeholders and the community; raises community leadership and empowerment; promotes new ideas and strategies through a bottom-up approach; responds to the needs of people of respective communities and increases community participation (Wagle, 2019).

However, to ensure residents want this ownership too, there are a few approaches which should be used. First of all, the community people and community leaders should be involved from the idea generation and planning phase of the meeting places. Second, the felt need and real need among the community should be identified and acted upon accordingly. Third, the community culture, values and beliefs of De Gaarden should be respected and prioritised. Fourth, regular meetings and discussions for stakeholders of the meeting places should be conducted. Fifth, leadership roles among the community should be provided. Sixth, local resources for the meeting places should be used and mobilised. Seventh, the community should be motivated and inspired to actively participate in monitoring and evaluation of the meeting places (Wagle, 2019)

While ensuring community ownership, there can arise some challenges according to the literature such as a disappointing involvement of people from the community; lack of trust to stakeholders by the community people; conflicts between different stakeholders of the community; ineffective leadership; limited time; socio-cultural barriers and a lack of clear authority and responsibility among the community people (Wagle, 2019).

Furthermore, one of the challenges we observed during the field research (observations and interviews) is the lack of communication interactions between residents from different residential blocks. At first glance, it seems like a cause of the diversity in this neighbourhood. For example, by ethnic background or economic status. However, if we take into account the term 'hyper-diversity', we could say that people carry out different types of activities with a different focal point, which could be in their home or on the streets (Tasan-Kok, 2014). Based on the article by Wagle (2019) and Tasan-Kok (2014), we propose the following management plan (see figure 15) to try to encourage a feeling of ownership and responsibility. This management strategy starts before the implementation of the meeting areas. However, these steps should ensure that after the implementation the places are well maintained and managed.

Management strategy physical places

First of all, with the term hyper-diversity in mind, we would like to introduce a neighbourhood board as seen in step one of the roadmap above. This board's composition should be diversified, taking into account not only people's ethnic backgrounds, but also their everyday routines and activities (Tasan-Kok, 2014). Therefore, we propose that from every building-block, one or two representatives take part in the board. This is because different types of people are expected to reside in different types of buildings. For example, large

Figure 15. Roadmap



families are more likely to live in single-family homes whereas single persons are more likely to live in flats. We propose that the board will be formed with the supervision and organisation of a representative of the municipality. This board is in charge of representing the interests of the locals and ensuring that their requests are carried out at the three meeting sites. Furthermore, this board will be responsible for reducing the communication gap between residents and organisations like Staedion and the municipality of The Hague. This communication between these organisations and residents is important to build

trust in the newly implemented developments and to build a sense of authority in the neighbourhood, which could further lead to a responsibility and ownership feeling.

The second step is to appoint a location manager to each of the meeting sites. These location managers will be the point of contact for the locations and will be responsible for opening up and closing the locations. Since we propose three meeting places, two of them with fixed street furniture (containers, sports area etc..), we aim to appoint three location managers for place two (enveloped with trees) and three location managers for place three (tram). These site managers, along with the board, are responsible for site maintenance. This will be done in collaboration with the local government. The board requests whether they can include these implemented meeting sites in their maintenance or cleaning operations in the district's public areas. There are also garbage can emptying, green network upkeep, and larger-scale cleaning rounds to consider.

Thirdly, the board will organise a brainstorming walk-in evening once every two months to involve residents outside the board and create a sense of ownership. Multiple scientific research reports emphasise that participation of residents (stakeholders) can only be successful if they are involved in the early stage (Reed, 2008; Cuppen et al., 2016). Therefore, we propose these events to see what people need from the three locations and then respond to these interests. Besides the presence of the local residents, this will also be the place for other stakeholders to share their opinion or find out what their role could be in these interventions. As described before, the idea is to connect the three locations with an overarching theme – art. Therefore, we will get into contact with local schools, local artists and other interested people as described in our stakeholder analysis previously. The three locations, together with this art connection, should be an initiative for and by the local residents of the neighbourhood.

After the first three organisational steps, the three locations will open their doors. Together with the start of these initiatives, the local residents, in coordination with the board and the location managers, will start to organise popup events. These events will tie in with the outcomes of the brainstorming events once every two months.

Lastly, as indicated in the roadmap, the evaluation of the first period will start. This evaluation will be initiated by the board and is held in collaboration with the location manager, representative from Stadion and the municipality. The goal of the evaluation is to see if the sites are being utilised in the way they were designed or if there are any dysfunctionalities in the design. It will also look at the number of people who attend and how interested they are in the arranged activities. Residents will be informed about the outcomes of the evaluation at an information evening. Furthermore, a promotional program will need to encourage individuals to consider the usefulness of these gathering spaces. We think that by giving individuals a voice, we may encourage them to carry out their own ideas and instil a feeling of responsibility in them.

Management model

The roadmap toward our final design implementation, as described above, can be linked with the management model proposed by Carmona et al. (2008). They state that the management of public space is conceptualised into four interlinked delivery processes, namely; regulation, investment, maintenance and coordination. In figure 16, the different steps are integrated into this model and supplemented with some new points.

Firstly, the regulation in the three meeting locations will be dependent on the municipality's regulatory agreements and they will remain accountable for the official regulations. When we talk about official regulations, we are referring to guidelines that

govern the upkeep of public spaces as well as the collection and disposal of waste in these areas. More social laws, such as nuisance at particular sites after a certain period or abuse of certain public commodities, are also being considered. However, there is an informal aspect to the regulation of the three physical locations. This is where the board, which was formed in the first step of the management plan, will be important. They will be in charge of not just the upkeep, but also the agreements regarding whether activities are permitted or prohibited at each spot. This choice will be made depending on the outcomes of the brainstorming walk-in events that we plan to hold in phase 3.

Secondly, the investment processes are of great importance to let the implementation succeed. This development will require a financial boost from the municipality at first. The physical areas, for example, must be prepared for the construction of containers, street furniture, sports facilities, and a vegetable garden. Local entrepreneurs are also expected to invest in this project in order to promote their own businesses. For instance, a group of bars/restaurants that want to pool their resources to purchase a vehicle for a popup mobile café or vendor. They will be able to market their own items throughout the year as a result of this investment. Aside from these two types of investments, inhabitants of the area have a significant stake in them. They can contribute by assisting with building or supplying materials. Finally, they have the option of investing in terms of their own knowledge, which will be crucial in achieving the aim of learning from one another. Furthermore, we looked at the possibilities to invest in a voluntary fee for the volunteers in the neighbourhood board. Here we assume that people are more willing to participate in a board when there is some kind of concession. Therefore, we propose a small investment from the municipality in the formation of the board. To make the volunteering in the board more attractive, we would advise the municipality to find a way to reward those efforts, by reimbursing expenses with

a volunteer allowance, or in the case of more and/or structural commitment in the form of a self-employed contract or side job, for example (Regio Foodvalley, 2021).

Another way of doing this, is the use of alternative community coins as is done in Gent where grassroots developed 'Torekes' (Heinen & Duijts, 2020). The earned Torekes can be used as a means of payment in the neighbourhood for expenses at the local grocer, renting an allotment garden, having bicycle repairs, buying clothes, a bus ticket or cinema tickets, and even for a neighbour's service. With the Torekes you can also buy energy-saving lamps or obtain advantageous gifts at the Torekes counter (Stad Gent, n.d.).

This could be a useful tool to make the capacity of volunteers visible and to promote participation in De Gaarden (Heinen & Duijts, 2020). The currency has two main objectives. On the one hand, it can be used to make De Gaarden more pleasant to live in. On the other hand, the people who are committed to this can be shown appreciation. It is important to recognize the people who use their spare time to make our neighbourhood a better place. The alternative currency makes that commitment visible. Alternative currencies also stimulate encounters, social cohesion and working together, which is good for the neighbourhood. Not the number of alternative currencies issued, but the dynamism and solidarity that they bring about between people is important (Samenlevingsopbouw Gent, n.d.).

Thirdly, the location managers, in collaboration with the board, will be responsible for the upkeep of the three locations, as specified in our roadmap. However, we anticipate that the municipality will play a significant role in this. The upkeep of the three physical places will be included in the municipality's weekly maintenance schedule for the entire area. Furthermore, the location manager will need to organise frequent maintenance days or dates with the inhabitants to guarantee that the places stay usable.

Finally, there is the theme of coordination as a whole. Regulation, investment, and maintenance must all be coordinated, as seen in figure 16 the board has been appointed for this purpose. These developments will also be coordinated by people who have an interest in the neighbourhood, as our interventions are community-centred.

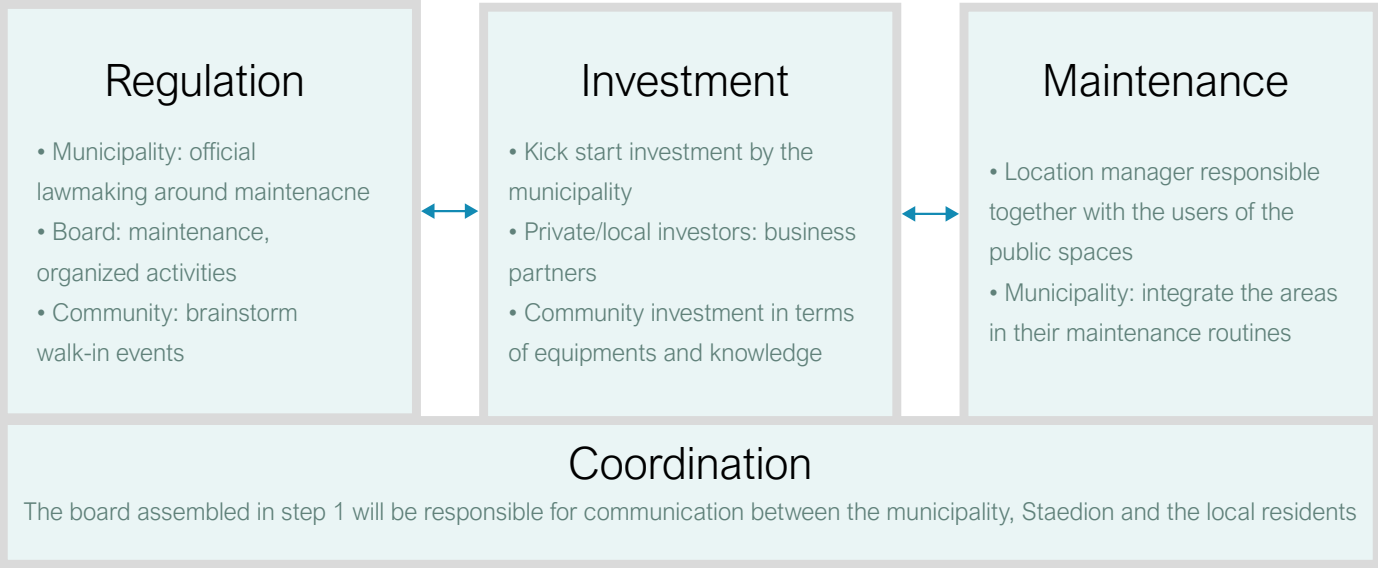


Figure 16. Management model

Digital space

To tackle the challenges of a digital community in the neighbourhood, the board or another volunteer in the neighbourhood can be assigned the moderator role. This moderator has multiple rights and powers such as: add members, create and revoke a group link so the moderator does not need to save all the contact numbers of new members, remove group members, add or remove admins, restrict group information, restrict group messages (Mehvish, 2018).

First of all, to divide the workload of being a group moderator, multiple moderators can be appointed. These can add new residents or residents who decide they want to join the group. The function of restricting group information can be used to describe the group and as a notice board to display the rules for the group (Mehvish, 2018). These rules can vary from no sharing of pictures or data without permission of the person in question, respect for each other’s cultures, no gossiping, excluding people and no excessive messaging. When it turns out the group(s) are misused, the group moderators can decide to remove group members or temporarily restrict group messages.

IV.III.II POLICY PROGRAM THEORY

The policy program theory table (figure 17) simplifies how inputs and activities will lead to outputs and outcomes. The different interventions at the 4 sites have been combined in this table because the outcomes for these sites are nearly identical. Thus, with the interventions, we all strive for an enhanced sense of social cohesion and the facilitation of social interactions. For example, funding used to create these spaces allows for an output of a physical (and digital) space for the community to meet and be informed of the progress of the neighbourhood renewal, thus further increasing transparency throughout the process. Furthermore, an input of local business owners and their collaboration with the tuk-tuk intervention results in an output of food and drink provision as well as an opportunity of social interaction. Here, the outcome is not only a stimulation of the local economy, but also the facilitation of breaking down power dynamics by bringing businesses out of traditional structures to the people themselves. All things considered, the outcomes are multiple and all contribute to reaching our goals which were mentioned at the beginning of this report.



Figure 17. Policy Program Theory

V . C O N C L U S I O N

To contribute to the plans and goals of Staedion, Heijmans and the municipality of The Hague, we developed plans for meeting places. In developing these meeting places we aimed to answer the following research questions: In times of rapid change, how can you create meeting places that are easy to realise, that can grow along with the phased renewal of the district, that are cheap, easy to move and inviting? How do you approach the process and what role and contribution can various parties play? And how do you make sure the initiative is sustainable in the mid- and long-term?

These questions were answered on the basis of findings of scientific and grey literature, already existing examples, observations of De Gaarden and short interviews with residents of De Gaarden. This resulted in four interventions at four different locations. The first location is a mobile vendor or popup café. For the second location we chose an active centre for youngsters and adults, and gardens for the elderly. An old tram as an educational centre is the third location. The fourth location is different from the others because it is a digital space, in the form of a Facebook or Whatsapp group.

This report intends on arguing for all the suggested meeting places to be implemented in order to further link the neighbourhood and practise social cohesion in a more decentralised manner. However, the interventions can also work on their own. The chosen intervention should cater to the priorities of the residents themselves, but in a way that is most inclusive. Hence, if we had to decide on one, we would advocate for the second place. All our research, observations and understandings have deduced that this place is the best for all types of people from different cultures and backgrounds to meet and learn from each other through a variety of activities. The fourth location, the digital space, is the least costly and easiest to implement. We consider this space essential in the implementation of the other interventions by its function as a means of communication.

In conclusion, our proposal for a meeting will likely improve the social cohesion in De Gaarden. Both more green and better amenities, the goals of Staedion, Heijmans and The Hague Municipality, are achieved with our meeting places. Besides our plan meeting the goals of the city and other partners, the goals of the residents will also be met. They pointed out they would like to see more meeting places where different generations can meet each other. They specifically mentioned gardening for the elderly and more sports opportunities for youngsters, which are both implemented in our interventions. Therefore, we believe our proposed interventions and envisaged outcomes contribute to achieving the ambitions for De Gaarden.

V I . R E F L E C T I O N

The design game involved thought and reflection throughout the process in terms of its design, but there were lessons learned outside of the report itself. In relation to the shortfalls, we believe that the 'buurtbakkie' activity and observations could have been combined in the afternoon, there could have been better guidance during fieldwork and better administrative management for the flyering activity. However, the fieldwork exercises are essential because doing interviews, observations and literature review is a good way to verify and substantiate your assumptions. It gives you a good picture of a neighbourhood or study area. It was important to understand the intended and unintended consequences that could be a result of our design by using a variety of means; literature, data sources and fieldwork etc. We learned that it is necessary to make a design for a particular area without trying to impose too much of our creativity onto someone else's livelihood because, at the end of the day, it is about the people the design is intended for.

There are practical implications and consequences of designing an idea. We acknowledge our limitations in not being able to mention and elaborate on these further. Nonetheless, there are different stakeholders, management and possible challenges to consider. Accordingly, we learned not to always think too big and instead place value on the effect of smaller interventions. We also felt that the design game groups could have been better mixed according to backgrounds and expertise. Notably, teamwork was another factor to reflect on. Just like the design game, the team needed to compromise and give space for other people's ideas, as well as weaknesses. The collaboration between Staedion, the residents and all the other stakeholders will require a similar teamwork outlook.

All things considered, it was an important task in understanding placemaking and how social inequalities are reinforced (or countered) through spatial design. It is important to have a grasp on the complexities that diversity brings to spatial planning but that it can also be used to celebrate what differences bring to the table. One of the most important things that had to be admitted was that not every stakeholder will be satisfied entirely. Nonetheless, it is about finding the best possible solution that does not reproduce exclusion and discrimination, but is inclusionary, welcoming and considerate of the multiple identities that people have and how it affects the physical and spatial surroundings they inhabit, vice versa.

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A P P E N D I X

1 FIELDWORK PREPARATIONS

List of observations that were expected to be done:

- Places that have a concentration of activity between residents
- Places of natural meeting points between residents such as shops, “town halls”, parks, urban gardens, etc.
- The accessibility of locations in terms of transport, visibility (ease of access), for the disabled, etc.
- What makes some of these locations attractive?
- Are there already places where people could sit down/have a rest (street furniture and existing infrastructure)?
- Can existing space/structures be built upon/used?
- Are there playgrounds in the area and areas for parking cars/bicycles?
- Population demographics
- Look at the infrastructure/layout of the tramlines
- Are there parks/sports fields/urban gardens and can they be used or are they protected, for example, under conservation laws?
- Public toilets
- What is the central point of Dreven/De Gaarden/Zichten
- Look at the position of local shops/café's to potentially work together (use their toilet facilities and perhaps partner with local businesses)
- Does the space feel safe and transparent and could there be a degree of social control?

Information that was requested during the ‘buurtbakkie’ activity (Questions asked):

□ After introducing ourselves to the interviewee(s) and stating our aim of the interview, the following questions will be asked:

1. Do you feel that there is a sense of community? Do you feel responsible for the developments in the area and that you are being well informed of the progress?
2. Are there any existing spaces or places where the neighbourhood can come together to be informed or even for casual/social gatherings? (This can even be extended to the digital space such as a neighbourhood WhatsApp group).
3. Are there already social/community events organised in the area? Are you interested in these activities when they are initiated?
4. Does the neighbourhood have a shared urban garden? Would it be something you are interested in?
5. Do you think it is important to have a meeting place where people of different ages can meet to be informed of the progress and meet socially during this period while the neighbourhood is undergoing changes?
6. What type of public space do the residents, such as yourself, desire? Playgrounds, event spaces, cafes, libraries, shops etc.
7. How do you feel about working alongside the local government and developers during this time and being part of the process?
8. We were thinking of converting shipping containers [or an old tram] into a meeting place. They can have different functions and we would even like the neighbourhood's help with perhaps painting the outside. What do you think about this?
9. How do you feel about the different locations for our ideas, for example, in front of the mosque?
10. What is important for you in this time of change that a project like this could help with?
11. Do you have anything else to add about what we discussed?

2. MAPS OF DE GAARDEN

Here you can see three neighbourhoods being compared on different aspects. Especially the backgrounds are remarkable compared to the neighbourhood Loosduinen, where you can see a much different spread. The areas Bouwlust and Vrederust also have a lower number of elderly and higher number of people under 15 than Loosduinen. It is especially notable that areas so close to each other have such different characteristics.

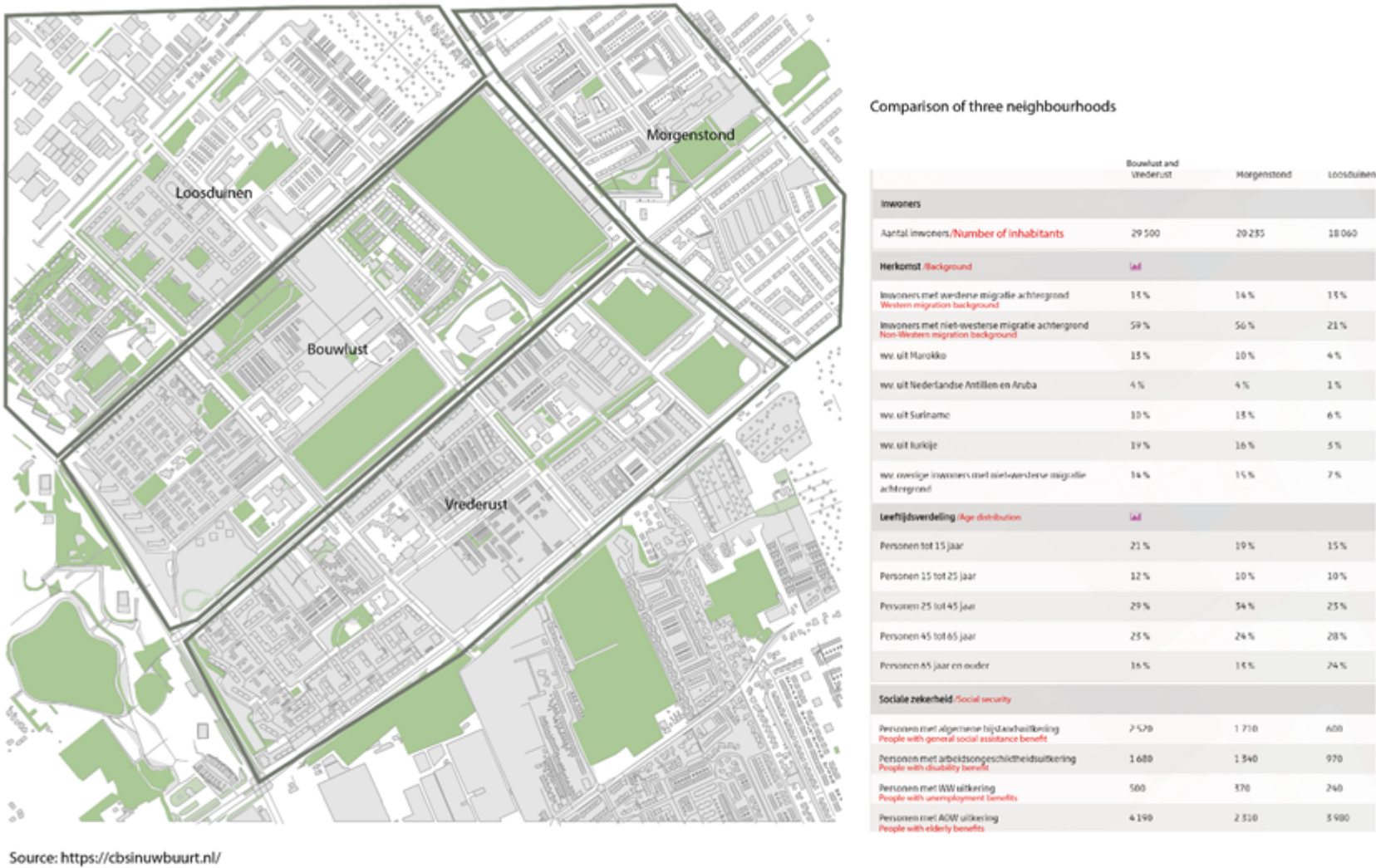


Figure 1. Comparison of neighbourhoods

Number of people over 65 per 100x100m (Left) and number of people under 15 per 100x100m (Right) Here you can see that there is a large amount of young people spread throughout the neighbourhood. There is small clusters with larger amounts of elderly at the edges of the neighbourhoods.

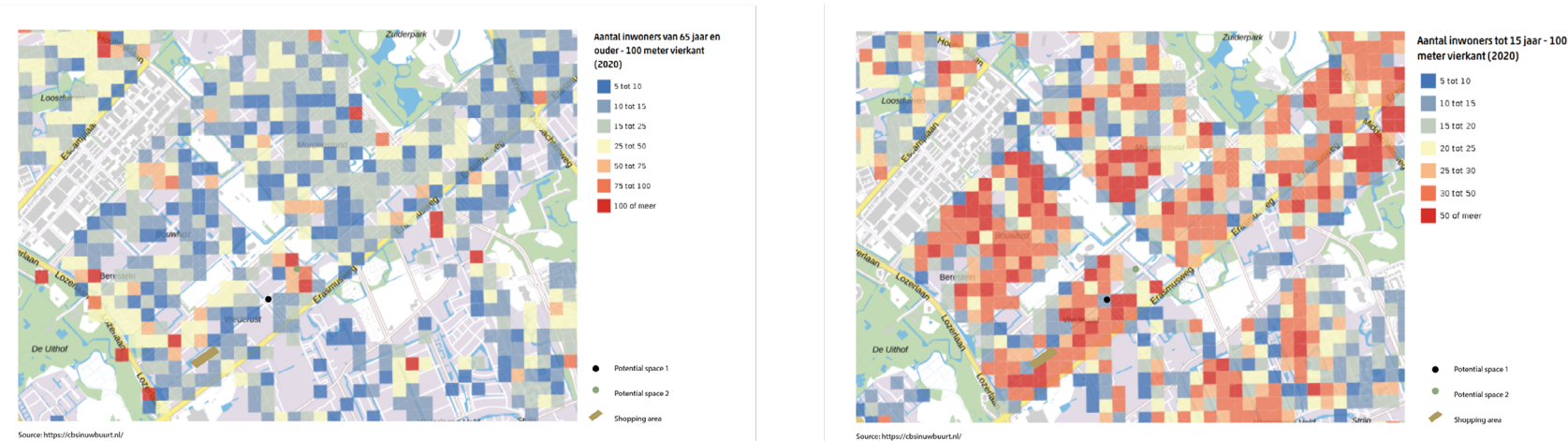


Figure 2. Age distribution of De Gaarden

3 Remaining analytical maps

